NUMBER 115

Wonderful Transformation Wrought by the Gold Cure Remedles of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS OF A PATIENT

Dwight and the Gold-Cure Institute-How a Man Was Cured-The Treatment in Detail-Examples of Its Effects-Cost of the Cure-Questions Answered-Brighter Side of Dwight.

den this article with trite and time grace and crime of drunkenness. In every home the skeleton of debauched manhood and dishonored intellect tells the tale of sorrow, repeats the story of humiliation and death. In every social circle the spectre of the demon drink is present to mar and blemish the happiness of the innocent and light-hearted. In the business world the flend stands at the entrance to the counting-room and office where his dominion over men's wills and souls is complete and withering. Wealth, culture and station are alike without refuge from man's chiefest foe-for it drags the savant down into the depths along with millionaire and pauper. Drunkenness is so universal in extent and so much the same in effect that what is true at home is equally true everywhere else, whether the victims of its tyrannous power are given to the use of "bashecsh" or whisky. Unlike every and any other weakness of men and women, drunkenness has not a single virtue. It cannot justify itself, nor be justified, as contributing one iota to the intelligence or happiness of anybody. It is the parent of grief, the instigator of all kinds of revolting and disgusting crimes-the primal source of all human misery. Drunkenness comes home to us all so forcibly that it is not strange be great in any means that may be suggested to check, if not wholly to stop it. Therefore attention is invited to the description of the treatment known as the "Keeley cure," which, so far as actual results can establish, is the most widely-known and positive remedy for the redemption of drunkards ever put

DR. KEELEY AND DWIGHT. A Brief History of the Man and Description of the Place.

into practical operation.

Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, the discoverer of the effectiveness of the "Double Chloride of Gold" as a cure for drunk enness, opium and the tobacco habits, is a native of New York, born of Irish parents, and now about 55 years of age. He studied medicine in early life, but followed other occupations and did not graduate until the class of 1863, at Rush Medical college, Chicago, Ill. After the which was then what might be called a frontier town and a good field for the practice of medicine. After thirteen years of close, lucrative practice, durng a ll of which time the doctor was constantly seeking a cure for the disthe "Double Chloride of Gold," or as it is usually called, the "Chloride of Gold and Sedium," the agent sought for. He at once began experimenting and for two years confined himself closely to local patients, at the end of which time Double Chloride of Gold" was to be found a cure for mebriety and the opium and tobacco diseases. The papers of Eur ope and America took it up and enrope and America took it up and rung the usual changes upon it, though medical journals and the doctors said nothing about it, hence it fell fallow. Dr. Keeley, "having the courage of his conviction," then opened a sanitarium in Dwight, which he called an "Institute," and began to take patients. For five years he used his first remedy, but it was not satisfactory to remedy, but it was not satisfactory to him. In December, '85, he closed his doors to all patients and did not open them again until June, '87, at which time he began business with an en tirely new remedy, only retaining gold as a basis. It was then tha the hypodermic treatment was added to the constitutional treat-Dr. Keeley says his remedies cannot be analyzed; that it would take a river of the fluid to give a quantative or qualitative analysis-or an'analysis in fact For this reason his remedies are sold broadcast for home treatment for whoever wants them. He, however, does not allow the solution which he uses hypodermically to go out promisenously. It is only used at the regular-ly established Keeley institutes, though he puts a reasonable amount of the solution into every pair sent out for home treatment. All physicians who take charge of institutes all over the country have to be educated at Dwight, Ill., before going there. In this way Dr. Keeley has a corps of well

It is not the writer's purpose to bur- | muck which is thick and tenscious of hold upon the shoes. The authorities are indifferent to the condition of the worn stories depicting the misery, dis- | ridewalks and streets, and accumulations of debris and unsightly piles of stones and boards are permitted to offend the eyes and obstruct travel. The railroad bisects the village, dividing it into equal parts. On the east side the mercantile quarters are located, consisting of a long row of brick buildings. But one salons a maintained. The win-But one saloon is maintained. The win-But one saloon is maintained. The win-dows are daubed with dull venetian be red and yellow othre to hide the most Ged-forsaken interior man ever looked upon. The chief staple sold at the bar upon. The chief staple sold at the bar is hard-cider. The odor which wafts itself out through the open door is enough to stiff one. By contrast the place is a strong auxiliary to the treatment administered across the way.

The proprietor himself is a wearen. The proprietor himself is a weazen-faced, blear-eyed, red-nosed advertisement of his business, which is con-fined to a very few chronic mossbacks who descry the "cure" and bock the progress of the town. There is not a billiard room in the place. The drug stores are two in number, but in neither can whisky be purchased except upon an order from a reputable physician. The other stores are similar to those in all country towns. On the west side of the railway tracks stand west side of the railway tracks stand



CURTIS J. JUDD. TREASURER.

the Keeley buildidgs. These consist of the treatment hall, laboratory and hotel. The treatment hall was forhouse. Why it enjoyed such a dis-tinction will remain a mystery to those who have seen it. Now it has been renovated, enlarged and finished in good taste, and is used for the hypo-dermic treatment of patients. The "Institute" or laboratory is a magnifi-cent twe-story structure of red brick, with polished granite and terra cotta trimmings. The front is embellished with large signs in gold, reading "We Beit the World," "The Lesle E. Keeley Institute," "Office," "Labor-atory."

The entrance is very ornate and handsome, presenting at the portals two polished granite columns, flanked on either side by the bases of the arch-way carrying in bas relief significant gorgon heads, demons and dragons. The lobby is tiled with Venetian blocks in designs and is lighted with stained glass windows. The interior and main offices are richly furnished, that of Dr. Keeley himself being plain, but very inviting. To the left of the "Institute" is the Livingston, a the "Institute" is the Livingston, a hotel of pleasing exterior and cosy interior, having a capacity for about 200 guests. It is built of brick, three stories, and is the abiding place for those whose purses will warrant the luxury of first-class tables and excellent service. The building is owned by the Keeley company and leased to Mr. O. B. Stanton, an experienced and thoroughly competent landlord. The hotel was built without due regard to



the possible sewerage of the town, now in course of construction, but the insight will be remedied once the sewers ings known as infirmaries and deten-tion hospitals for morphine patients, unruly inebriates and women, but they have no distinguishing characteristics, and will pass unnoticed by the casoa-observer. One of the most conspicul ons unnexes of the listitute is the this way Dr. Keeley has a corps of well constant of the institute is the constant physicians to take charge of his work and give identical treatment with that at Dwight.

The Dwight of today, in winter time, as lively, bustling place. The village is a lively, bustling place. The village is entered out over the prairie acres in wife and handsome brick and wood residences and handsome brick and wood wife and handsome blocks, upon wife and handsome brick and wood residences and handsome brick and wood residences and business blocks are springing up as if by magic. The streets are not pared out over the patient with an ambition to proved, and are laid out over the block.

tion of every visitor, who earnestly desires to be freed from the disease of
drunkenness, is gratified if he remains
and permits the inscrutable effects of
the remedy "Bi-chloride of Gold" to
displace the poison of alcohol in his
avaters. The great ambihood, he graduated into the prolonged
debauches and drunken orgies of maturer years. Whetted by indulgence,
the disease slowly secured the mastery
and he was as powerless to check or
repel its demands as a frail structure
is to withstand the fury of a tornade.

COMPANY AND REMEDY. Other Forms of Misery Treated-Cost of

the Cure to Patients. All the Lealie E. Keeley Gold remedies are owned and controlled by the company of which Dr. Keeley himself is president. The company is duly or-ganized and incorporated under the laws of the state of lilinois and authorlaws of the state of linnois and authorized to de business as a medical dispensary. The treasurer of the company is Major Curtis J. Judd, an amiable and sympathetic man, the vice president and chemist being John R. Oughton, a man whose heart is open to the cry of every distress. These three constitute the company. The remedies are not patented, nor is there any other protection from fraud thrown about them tection from fraud thrown about them than the secret of the ingredients and than the secret of the ingredients and method of compounding them. This secret is held by the three gentlemen named, and despite every attempt made to analyze the remedies, by the most expert analysists, the secret remains inviolate. In withholding the secret. Dr. Keeley is not moved by sordid and selfish motives. He believes that were his formulae to become pub-lic property the people would be grossly imposed upon by frauds and quacks, who would es-tablish institutes in every city as anprey upon a credulous public. The parent institute is located at Dwight, and there, all persons who have the means, will go for treatment. In most of the states branch institutes have been established bearing the name of Keeley. These give the same treatment as that administered at Dwight, and were established for the benefit of those who cannot afferd to go to the those who cannot afford to go to the home institute. Branch institutes have been established in most of the coun-tries of continental Europe, and the Gold remedies have been adopted for use in the United States army.

Other Miseries Relieved-The Cost. Drunkenness is but one of the forms of human misery relieved at Dwight. The Gold remedies are used in the treatment of victims of the opium,

morphine, cocame, cigarette, chloral and tobacco habits. In all of these the remedies effect a cure if the treatment be taken according to instructions. Of its effects upon opiate users the whisky patient has very little knowledge except what he acquires by observation.
The patients under treatment for morphine and other opiates are largely women. These are detained in the houses seen upon the streets. There are a number of women there for the whisky lations whether morphine users or whisky drinkers.

The expense of treatment is the sam to all. The treatment, which includes everything except the attendance of nurses, costs \$25 a week. If nurses are employed they receive \$4 a day. Board ranges in price from \$21 a week at the Livingston Hotel down to \$5 in private tamilies. The private boarding houses are numerous, and excellent service may be obtained at an average cost of \$1 a day. It is not generally known even to the patients, but it is a fact, that Dr. Keeley out of his own charitable impulses provides treatment, free digent but worthy persons. At times the number is as great as forty, but he does this charity in such an unosten-tatious manner that the public knows nothing of it.

The revenue of the company is enormous, but so are the expenses. In addition to a staff of eleven physicians, retained at large salaries, are fifty stenographers, clerks, copyists and book-keepers employed at the home office. keepers employed at the home office.
The other expenses, for advertising, supplies, repairs, remedies, building, stationery, postage, etc., aggregate a sum greatly in excess of the amount estimated by the superficial gnesser.
The commercial side of the Keeley institute is a successful one, but it sinks into insignificance when the great benefit conferred upon mankind is weighed

DISEASE OF DRUNKENNESS. The Symptoms and Experience of One Who Suffered From It.

Very few sensitive persons care to parade their own weaknesses before the public, or to give a diagnosis of a dis-ease from which they have suffered far beyond the power of pen to picture. Yet the beneficiary of the Keeley cure Yet the beneficiary of the Keeley cure for drunkenness is impelled to suppress his sense of delicacy on the subject, and for the benefit of others who may be struggling sgainst a subtle and alluring maindy plainly to state the facts in regard to its efficacy in eradicating both the disease and the desire for drink. It is because of this impulse the writer freely confesses that for years he was a helpless dipsomaniac. In youth he began to sow the seeds of alcoholism by stolen visits to the parental cider barrel, where, with an oat straw, he sipped the filthy juice by way of the bunghole until intoxication resulted. Such a beginning could have but one history and one termination. The peculiar fascination of youthful intoxication, encouraged by the example of men well advanced in years, impressed him with the fatal conceit that to be a man in advance of his age he to be a man in advance of his age he must be a drunkard. A drunkard is a man who drinks alcohol and is thereby made drunk. In this category are the tipplers, the moderate drinkers, the social drinkers, the wine bibblers, the gin fizziers, the beer guzziers and the bum-mers. Charitable discrimination may establish the degree, but as to kind, every man who drinks to the point of ptoxication is a drunkard-simply that and nothing less.

The Same Old Story,

BACK FROM THE JAWS OF GRIM DEATH

| depart at the earliest possible moment. It matters little, however, whether Dwight is inviting and agreeshe of ortherwise; for the great ambi| depart at the earliest possible moment. It matters little, however, whether away in sorrew. From the irregular accompanied to the treatment hall, and intermittent sprees of young manhood, he graduated into the prolonged where an affable and friendly physical property and intermittent sprees of young manhood, he graduated into the prolonged where an affable and friendly physical ph hood, he graduated into the prolonged debauches and drunken orgies of ma-turer years. Whetted by indulgence, the disease slowly secured the mastery

turer years. Whetted by indulgence, the disease slowly secured the mastery and he was as powerless to check or repel its demands as a frail structure is to withstand the fury of a tornade. At first his debauches were confined to periodical outbursts, indulged at long intervals of time. They increased as the years passed and it was an unusual period of sobriety if he remained sober for a full month.

Educated for the law, he drifted so far from sobriety that a successful can greets him with a cordial grasp of the hand and a sympathetic word of welcome. From the treatment hall the patient is directed to the main offices, where his name, address and the entered in a book. He then makes arrangements for his treatment, and the expense of the same. He is requested to deposit all the mency he has with the company—but is not required to do so—where it is at all times subject to he same and a sympathetic word of welcome. From the treatment hall the patient is directed to the main offices, where his name, address and the expense of the same. He is requested to deposit all the mency he has with the company—but is not required to do so—where it is at all times subject to he same and the patient is directed to the main offices, where his name, address and the expense of the same. He is requested to deposit all the mency he has with the company—but is not required to do so—where it is at all times subject to he same and the patient is directed to the main offices, where his name, address and the company and the patient is directed to the main offices, where his name, address and the patient is directed to the main offices, where his name, address of his friends are taken and on the patient is directed to the main offices, where his name, address of his friends are taken and on the patient is directed to the main offices, where his name, address of his friends are taken and on the patient is directed to the main offices, where his name, address and the address of his friends are taken and on the patient is directed to the mai cian greets him with a cordial grusp of



LESLIE E. KEELEY, M. D., L. L. D.

In his new profession he resorted to every means at hand to overcome the power that held him in bonds like iron shackles about a felon's ankles. Substitutes for alcohol were impotent. It was the tingling and fiery liquid alone that would sharpen his wits and steady his hand when he threw determination

practice was out of the question, and Dr. J. E. Blaine, chief of staff, where he abandoned that honorable profes-sion to enter another not less honor-able—journalism. With moderate abil-careful inquiry as to his general health ty, he easily obtained employment and by virtue of favoring fortune rose to a position of trust.

Could Not Overcome 1t.

In his new profession he resorted to repairs to the treatment ball, where he edy and his first injection of Bi-chloride

When his services were most needed then it was he drank the most. If imperative duty called him to his post, mic injection awakened him to the fact imperious appetite led him to the bar that he was under treatment, he hastened to get all there was to be had, effected by the trength of a perfect cure hastened to get all there was to be had. citement, when a cool head and unruf-fled temper were required, he would bottle of Bourbon. It being night he throw responsibility to the winds and repaired to the Livingston Hotel, driving rain prevailed—inside the arr be off to the club or to siske the demon where he was received by the guests room. Forbearance on the part of his Accompanied by the attendant he went mind and an indescribable larguer employers permitted him to remain in at once to the room assigned them. took possession of the body. his position until his open and notors. The medicine and the whisky were a halt had to be called. It was then minutes the new patient relapsed into connecting circular access a devoted friend with a soul full of sleep. An hour later he awoke with ten sympathy pleaded and prevailed. It thousand fires raging in his threat, was decided that a trip to Dwight He sprang to the dresser and seizing a should be taken, and this decision met bottle, drank hastily. In the uncertain



TREATMENT HALL-FIVE O'CLOCK HYPODERMIC.

with instant approval by his employers. | flare of the tallow candle be got the been any exaggeration of incident to excite and inflame the imagination. These were omitted to leave the theorist no foundation upon which to build pleasing platitudes urging what and what not the young man should have done to redeem himself. TREATMENT AT DWIGHT.

How a Patient is Received, Treated,

Cured and Discharged. It was while trying to recover from

ject of this article consented to go to Dwight. Under the impression that it was necessary to arrive there in an advanced state of intoxication, he deliberately drank enough whisky to insure a compliance with the supposed requirement. In other words, he geparied from home superlatively mebri-ated. So very indifferent he was to the conventionalities of the alcoping car that he trundled himself into the berth with his bat, ulster and shoes on -catensity to save time in dressing, but as a matter of fact, because he was

In the foregoing no attempt has been wrong bottle and had taken full two made to paint the horrors of delirum ounces of the remedy. Whether the discovery, or the drastic character of made to paint the norrors of decreasion nor to picture the mental depression and remorse, the shame and humilithe medicine, operated to cause a distinct that invariably follow excessive turbance in the stomach is immaterial; apartments. Blown into the glass content of the con that tested the capacity of all the crockery in the room to contain the variegated debris. One of the physicians works - twenty on the called later and on the physicians works - twenty on the called later and on the called later and on the physicians works - twenty one dealer than the called later and act was to take a regulation dose of the remedy, a teaspoonful in water. It desire for it at all times was so intense was accomplished, but not without a that almost heroic means were used hall where nearly one thousand men were standing in long lines awaiting treatment. He was soon sandwiched in place—in front of him a man 84 in place—in front of him a man 84 years of age, with patriarchai whiskers and evidently from the lower walks of life—behind, a man is faultiess attire, a brilliant dismond sparkling in his shurt bosom, and with the bearing of wealth and refinement. All along that lime the faces of the men were illumined by the common of the pulpit, including all the intermediate professions and occupations, that lime was recruited. The writer was one of humiliation that his

such a company of confessed drunt-ards, but as he noted the intelligent faces and refined appearance of the great majority, this feeling gave way to one of thankfulness.

The lines moved slowly down the hall and the writer was soon at the en-trance to the operating room. Inside the staff, numbering ten physicians, were busily engaged treating the in-coming patients. Every one of the dectors, except Dr. M. R. Keeley, a nephew of Dr. Leslie E. Keeley, is a graduate of the institution. When the writer entered, following the example of these ahead, by shared the cont writer entered, following the example of those ahead, he slipped the coat aleeve from his left arm. One of the physicians advanced and with a sonsors cut a slit in the shirt sleeve without any great regard for artistic effect, leaving an elongated opening with arristed edges. Then a second doctor, standing before a case, upon which were four plain, little white dishes, containing the Bi-chloride of Gold solution in white, red and blue colors, dipped a silver swringe, needle-pointed, dipped a silver syringe, needle pointed, into the dish containing the red fluid, and drew the regulation quantity into the barrel. Locating the spot on the muscle of the arm he gave a short, quick push on the syringe, followed by a gentle pressure on the piston and the injection was complete. A tingling, followed by a sensation of puffiness in the arm were its immediate effects, but they soon desipated. In passing out, another physician examines the eyes, feels the puise and offers a tottle of whisky. The patient is at liberty to accept or decline. The next physician to encounter is Dr. Blaine. His piercing eye takes in your outside your purposes. ing eye takes in your outward symp-toms and from a case, near at band, he deals out remedies as each may require. This treatment is repeated at 12, 5 and 7:30 o'clock, susplemented by a teaspoonful of the remedy taken

and which in the strength of a clear mind and restored physical power he never will know again. Dante never conceived the exquisite misery that bovered in bellish glee over body and mind during that entire day. Whisky was freely taken, but it tailed to ex-nilarate; sympathetic acquaintances tried to cheer, but their words were like arrows of condemnation; sleep refused to curtain the day, and all the horrors of a dormant memory re-awakened and conjured into repreachreceives a four-ounce bottle of the ren- ful visitors, stalked forth in camning edy and his first injection of Bi-chloride of Gold. If he desires it, or his condition demands it, he is given a bottle of pure Bourbon whisky.

Took the Wrong Bottle.

The writer complied with all the which he was suffering bail passed rgain be permitted to pass his lips. was intected with a contagion of lazmemory, whole keen and alertattimes. Visscher of Tacoms, Wash, human scemed to relapse into forgerfulness as poet, soldier, author, pourpalist and moment names or medents nero pe. lifty years ago and early in life cen-called. A swelling, surging, stuffy son-tracted the drink disease. He entered sation was succeeded by indifference to journalism as the amanuers to surroundings. Then a very pleasing George Prentice, editor of the Louissurroundings. Then a very pleasing indolence asserted itself in a feeble treatment was directed to the eyes. made to write or read they either refused to reflect the outlines of the letters or caused them to dance and skip

Inseparable Companions.

Incidentally, however, mention must be made that the writer by natural afion of a fellow journalist, and one of God's poblemen in disguse a commer-cial traveler. These three were together at table, attrestment, at the chib, and two of them occupied the same room. The journalist was a brilliant wit and emment editor, one of the grandest and truest men that whisky ever enslaved. Together he and the writer engaged in the last conflict bewriter engaged tween themselves, chisky, and the Keeley cure. They fought valiantly for four days, but the Keeley cure triumphed. On Friday morning the writer sross, and taking a two-ouses bottle of the finest whisky ever made poured half the contents into en ordi nary glass. It was swallowed-but it variegated debris. One of the physicians called later and another hypodermic injection was given—the dose of the remedy was considered sufficient. The night passed without other incident, although his sleep was like a waking nightmare. In the morning at the call of the attendant he arose, dazed confused and bewidered. The first confused and bewidered. The first set first to say that for fourteen year, he was a taxe to sleephol. The dubous sensation like that of sea sickness, accompanied by the fear that it
had disappeared to rise again. It
didn't. It was too bitter and too drastie to let go and so it staid. Promptly
at 7.20 he was taken to the treatment
hall where nearly one thousand men
impulse to drink. Today he is free
more attaching in long lines awaiting. from the deare, the appetite and the disease of alcohol. It is regarded with leathing and hated as a man

TYPES OF THE PATIENTS. Brief Sketches of Some of the Most Com-

high character of the men w the Keeley treatment without pontact with them. The range telligence and limit of culture measured best by comparison wit ablest and best men in every city, poor victims of adversity are many of them subjects of charity the overwhelming majority are the professions and mercantile to Once there, however, rank, s wealth secure no more attention to better treatment than is acredited a numblest ishorer. Social barriers swept away into one common broth head. The calloused hand of miner is clasped in shoore frie ship in the velvety paim of millionaire. Great hearted in the said of millionaire and sympathy are ever upon ness and sympathy are ever upper-most, and during all the years the Keeley treatment has been adminiskeeley treatment has been adminis-tered such a thing as a personal quar-rel or encounter has never occurred among the patients. The men submit to the discipline of the institute with remarkable willingness, Good cheer, tuoyant spirits and helpfulness are the watchwords that prevail at all times. So manifest is the disposition to preserve peace and quiet that a man must manufacture a cause to provoke a dispute over the most and nary subjects. On one occasion of a teaspoonful of the remedy taken every two hours during the time one is awake and continued during the entire course of treatment.

Effects of the Treatment,

The effect of the treatment on individuals is variable. In the writer's case the first day at Dwight was one of mental and physical suffering, the like of which he had never known before and which in the strength of a clear the fair grounds, and it was alle individual cases some few instances are here cited.

Thirty Years a Drunkard. One of the most conspicuous figures at Dwight during March was a man of



JOHN E. OUGHTON, CHEMIST.

The | national reputation, Col. William L. statesman. He was born in Keptucky ville Journal, and by successive way. Caim contentment enpervened, and the writer was entished to tarry in Dwight forever and a day. A moderate quantity of whisky was taken not all he desired, but all the doctor prescribed. The next effect of the poetry, story and description. He treatment was directed to the eyes, has been bonored with many offices, These were perfectly normal in ordi-nary use, but when an attempt was head is not more regal than his heart, and he is one of the friendless on well the checriest men on carth. He was a prime favorite at Dwight, in abandoned delight, first up, then down, and then into an indecipherable confusion of fantastic forms. One day's experience at Dwight is a duplicate of every other, so it would be redundant to described them in rotation.

Inseparable Companions. soured and his manliness of character debauched so that he was held an unwilling slave in the dark serfdom of an inexerable appetits. For thirty years he battled against odds, and when he found the tide slowly drifting him to a disponored grave he arose, and asserting the last power of his will, conserted to go to Deight. It would be unkind to give in detail the experiences of Colonel Visicher's thirty years of inchricty. Picture to yourself. a mighty intellect paralyzed by drink; Inir and bandsome features distorted and disfigured by the ravages of rum; soft blue eyes, full of tenderness and



pathos, bleared and mandlin of pression; stalwart frame, bent and or torsed by alcoholic poison and you he a photograph of the man when he rived at Dwight under the influence liquor. The work of that thirty ye was painful to look upon, and ye three weeks that brain was restored the natural brilliance. These feature